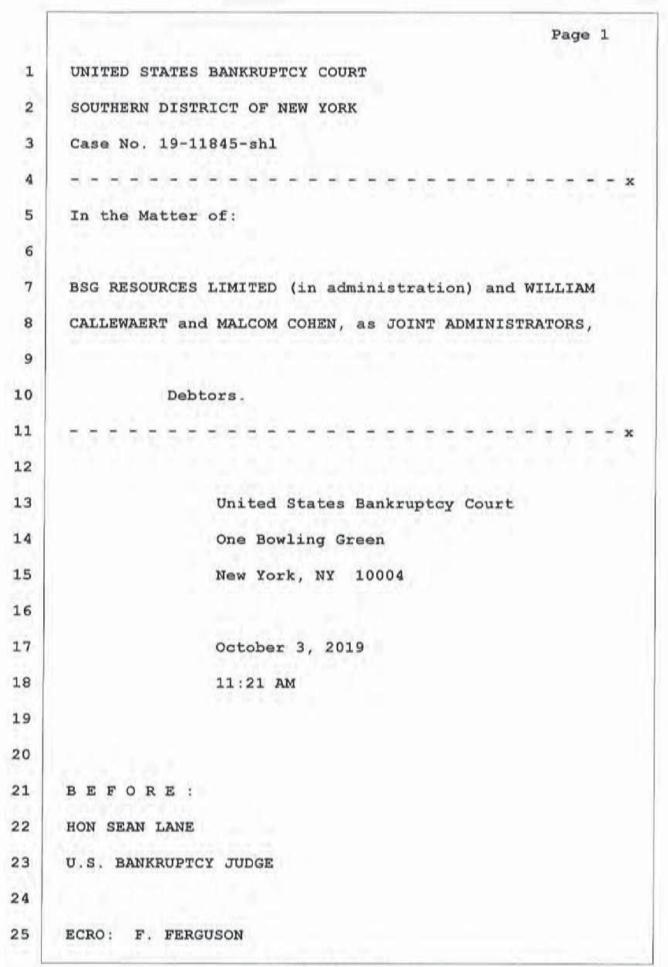
EXHIBIT C-1



| | Page 2 |
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| 1 | HEARING re Status Conference |
| 2 | |
| 3 | HEARING re Doc. #45 Letter Filed On Behalf Of William |
| 4 | Callewaert And Malcom Cohen, As Joint Administrators |
| 5 | |
| 6 | HEARING re Doc. #46 Letter In Response Filed On Behalf Of |
| 7 | Vale S.A. |
| 8 | |
| 9 | HEARING Re Doc. #47 Letter Seeking Court's Approval Of A |
| 10 | Protocol To Guide Disclosure Of Personal Information Under |
| 11 | The General Data Protection Regulation In Discovery Filed On |
| 12 | Behalf Of Vale S.A. |
| 13 | |
| 1.4 | HEARING re Doc. #48 Letter In Response To The Letter Seeking |
| 1.5 | Court's Approval Of A Protocol To Guide Disclosure Of |
| 16 | Personal Information Under The General Data Protection |
| 17 | Regulation In Discovery, Filed On Behalf Of William |
| 18 | Callewaert and Malcom Cohen, as Joint Administrators |
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| 0.0 | HEARING re Doc. #50 Letter In Response To Joint |
| 21 | Administrators Letter Filed On Behalf Of Vale S.A. |
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| 3 | HEARING re Doc. #50 Letter In Response To Joint |
| 4 | Administrators Letter Filed On Behalf Of Vale S.A. |
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| 1 | HEARING re Doc. #53 Letter In Response Filed On Behalf Of |
| 2 | William Callewaert And Malcom Cohen, As Joint Administrators |
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| 4 | HEARING re Doc. #54 Letter In Response Filed On Behalf Of |
| 5 | William Callewaert and Malcom Cohen, as Joint Administrators |
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PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: We're here for BSG Resources Limited, a Chapter 15 case. Let me get appearances from counsel.

MR. HYMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Fred Hyman from Duane Morris on behalf of the joint administrators. I have with me my colleague, Jarret Hitchings. I also have in the courtroom, Your Honor, Stephen Peters, who joined us last time, who is a forensic accounting partner at the firm of BDO.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Good morning, Your Honor. Jeffrey Rosenthal of Cleary Gottlieb on behalf of Vale. I'm with my partner, Lisa Schweitzer and my associates, Emily Balter and Sam Levander.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you all.

So let me just set the stage. So we're here in connection with a variety of filings. A letter -- this is not exclusive. On the one hand, we had the motion; that is, the motion was filed regarding discovery, seeking a protective order, responses to that, a hearing that took place July 30th. There has been numerous proceedings dealing with discovery since. We got together August 29th for a conference, and there's a transcript of that.

There are letters on August 27th, September 9th, September 12th, September 13th, September 16th, September

17th, September 18th, September 25th that fill out the ongoing discussions back and forth. And just for brevity in the record, I'm not going to identify each -- each -- who sent each letter and the extent of the letters. I think they're all in the docket. So at a certain point, I think they are the docket. So I think one's 45, one's 46, one's 47, one's 48, 50, 54, 58.

And then we had an amended notice of hearing that is on Docket 60 that set today as a hearing on document production and GDPR issues. We really are on everything that's been filed back and forth, and that actual item ended notice of hearing actually identifies the various things that had been filed, I think gets all of them, but so many filings, it's hard tell who was.

So I have read everything, and we have a variety of matters to talk about. So the one thing I will not do here -- I will not do today is I will not leave here without an order, because the lack of an order has just led to further mischief and lack of progress, and I'm not trusting anybody. I will draft the order myself if necessary and without input from anybody, but I'm tired of this.

It just -- I've never seen a case with these kind of discovery problems in my nine years plus on the bench.

And in a Chapter 15 case, where COMI is clearly an issue and what people are doing and where they're doing it is so

clearly an issue, I have just -- it boggles the mind.

So with that said, since we have a requesting party and essentially an ongoing opposing party to discovery, I think it makes sense from hear from Vale, who is a creditor of BSGR, as they call it. I think I've been calling it BSG, but they're really the same thing and just occasionally, the different terms pop up in the papers.

So the first question is whether to do this seriatim issue-by-issue. I suspect that that's the way to go, because if we go through everything, who will remember what we talked about at the beginning by the time we get to the end.

MR. ROSENTHAL: I think that makes sense, Your Honor. I had thought that just setting the stage for ourselves, I would just lay out the issues that we expected to cover today. We thought we would just start with an update on the production for Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, that will be helpful. I know that's one of the issues.

MR. ROSENTHAL: And then we have three issues in dispute regarding sources of production: one has been Beny Steinmetz; two is from officers and directors and Onyx, their back office; and three is the current directors, including Mr. Cramer. And then last, we have the GDPR issues, which my colleague, Ms. Balter is going to address.

THE COURT: All right. I think that's pretty much how I had outlined it in my own preparation for today.

MR. ROSENTHAL: So with regard to the production update, Your Honor. One of the letters that you had cited was the August 27th letter by the joint administrators' counsel to the Court. It set the stage for the Court conference several days later, in which the joint administrators laid out kind of a tri-part type of schedule, right.

So they had 320 documents that they were going to be producing the following week. They had 37,730 documents that would be reviewed, produced on a rolling basis with a target competition of September 27th, and the remainder would be reviewed with -- produced on a rolling basis with a target completion of October 26th.

We did get the 320 documents a couple of weeks later than we were told we would get it, but we did get it. There were actually 211 unique documents; the rest were duplicates.

With regard to the 37,730 that would be produced on a rolling basis with a competition of September 27th, today is October 3rd, we haven't seen one document.

Needless to say, therefore, the documents that the rolling completion would be done by October 26th, we have not seen a document either. We have agreed -- and this kind of helped

them release the first batch of 320 -- we said that until
the Court addresses the GDPR protocol, we'll accept
provisionally their protocol so that that's not an excuse to
delay any productions. They then released the 320. We've
heard no explanation at all, and in the letters to the
Court, there's been no explanation for the lack of those.

And unless the Court wants to address that before the three issues in dispute.

THE COURT: Let's deal with the three issues in dispute, and then we'll loop back to the schedule.

MR. ROSENTHAL: So with regard to the three issues, Your Honor, the first one is Beny Steinmetz, you know, the number one, the big boss, the beneficial owner of BSGR. And the Court made a lot of statements that was really spot on to the law back at the last conference, in which Your Honor said, for example, at Page 44, if somebody is conducting business and enterprise through personal email, you can just read the headlines in the "New York Times" to figure out it's not protected as personal email. And I will -- and nobody's going to cite anything to me for that.

If he's conducted business and he's conducted business and wrote emails, and it sounds like there are emails, then there are emails and is conducting business, then he needs to turn over what needs to be turned over.

And if he's a principal, he's part of the Debtor.

So the Court posed several questions. We provided you with some law to back up what Your Honor was saying to begin with. But Your Honor was really focused on the factual issues, because the law is so well settled here in the Southern District. And the factual issues are: number one, is he the beneficial owner, because if he is, that's the end of the story; and number two, if he's not the beneficial owner, was he out there negotiating the settlement with Guinea? Because then if he did that, that's an issue relating to COMI and acting as an agent for the company. It's also subject to discovery here.

So we addressed those factual issues. And, frankly, Your Honor, there's no dispute. We set forth the evidence that we have, that Beny Steinmetz is the beneficial owner, through Nysco the parent, and then that's owned by the Balda Foundation, which is his family's trust to say that he's the beneficial owner. There's been no engagement or dispute on that issue in the papers.

And with regard to negotiation, we got back the same response that Your Honor's been hearing. Well, actually, the story has changed. We told Your Honor, since June, that Mr. Steinmetz was the principal negotiator the settlement with Guinea; that was denied repeatedly. In the latest letter, the joint administrators have acknowledged

now that Mr. Steinmetz did negotiate it, but stand on the idea that they still have final approval authority.

THE COURT: Well, I was dismayed to see the issue sort of resurface at the end of the letters back and forth. The letters initially seemed to move on to some details about things that we hadn't completely nailed down. You could argue that they had been discussed in sort of general principals, but the devil's always in -- often in the details.

But I was dismayed to see his questions about what's appropriate for him or not still being raised, given the facts that I have. So perhaps, I mean, if there's anything else that you briefly wanted to add, but I'd like to hear from the foreign representative on that.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Well, I mean, I would just say that the law is quite clear on this, Your Honor. And I think all the Court needs to do is read the Royal Park decision, in which there's five different reasons given by the Court there that all apply here as to why discovery of Mr. Steinmetz is appropriate.

And critically, what the joint administrators have done is they have looked at quote, literal control -- do they literally have the ability to force him to do this -- as opposed to the test that is in the Southern District and the Second Circuit, which is practical ability. And the

Court goes through what practical ability is, and it's clear they have it here. Here is -- there's a financial interest; that alone is practical ability. He was their agent; that alone is practical ability.

The other thing, Your Honor, that isn't set forth in the letters, but I think is very relevant to this, is the Royal Park court talks about the fact that the subjects of the requested discovery had participated in prior discovery when it suited the party that was resisting it, and we have that here.

Mr. Steinmetz and virtually everybody we're seeking discovery from here produced documents in connection with the arbitration, submitted witness testimony in the LCIA arbitration in favor of BSGR, submitted witness testimony, and came to Paris and testified on behalf of BSGR in the ICSID arbitration.

And, you know, we even have and we can hand up to the Court two items: one is an email from Mr. Steinmetz confirming that he checked his files in connection with the LCIA arbitration and the documents requests; and we have a list of all of the custodians that were checked in the LCIA that BSGR's counsel, now the joint administrators' counsel, prepared for us and gave us. Dag Cramer, we checked his phone, we checked his tablet, we checked his home drive.

Beny Steinmetz, we checked his BlackBerry, we checked his

backup data.

So, you know, the notion that they now don't have a practical ability to obtain this is preposterous, and they certainly have not met their burden of proof of avoid a court order here. And that's all I have to say on Mr. Steinmetz for now. I'm happy to hand up these two documents that I just referred to.

THE COURT: Good. Just make sure they're shared with the other side. Thank you. All right. Let me hear from the foreign administrators.

MR. HYMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. If you wouldn't mind, we'd like an opportunity to address issues relating to the current status of production and what we anticipate going forward. We're hopeful that Mr. Peters could present to Your Honor, since he is on the ground and is overseeing --

THE COURT: I want to deal with Mr. Steinmetz first.

MR. HYMAN: Sure, Your Honor. Your Honor, the context of discovery shouldn't relate to COMI. We understand the order from this Court requiring the joint administrators and BSGR to seek documents back from the date of 2014. Certainly, COMI itself is judged as either the date of the joint administration or the date that the Chapter 15 was filed. The documents that we were just

handed all predate the issues relating to either one of those dates.

THE COURT: Well, they're submitting them to show his involvement in BSG. So -- and I've yet to hear any dispute of the core facts about him being the guy, for lack of a more legal term. And the foreign representatives were appointed and that's nice, but they don't control him, pretty clearly if the allegations in the factual proffers that have been given to me, are evidence in terms of what he's doing or not doing on behalf of BSG, which is, after all, named for him.

And so, without any dispute about any of those facts, why are we still talking about this having talked about this at numerous prior hearings?

MR. HYMAN: There is no dispute as to what is in press reports. The joint administrators themselves do not know if Beny Steinmetz and his family ultimately own and control Balda, but we have no reason -- they have no reason to believe that he doesn't.

THE COURT: That actually doesn't even necessarily matter if he's out doing things for BSG holding himself out and negotiating deals, which is all relevant to COMI in terms of him being a central figure in the ongoing business. So he could actually have sold every bit of his beneficial interest. If he is -- if he is holding himself out and

negotiating deals on behalf of BSG, that's just another way to get to the same place. So what is it that you are not willing to do in connection with producing things relating to Mr. Steinmetz?

MR. HYMAN: The joint administrators do not have control over Mr. Steinmetz in order to require him to produce documents to this Court; they simply don't.

THE COURT: So when this came up last -- the problem with this, with the discussions we've been having about this is, it's -- we address one thing and then something else -- it's a variation on a theme -- comes up. So am I understanding that you now concede, after having talked about it numerous times, that Mr. Steinmetz is fair game for purposes of subject matter of what he was doing or not doing for purposes of the COMI in this Chapter 15?

MR. HYMAN: I think that what we've provided, Your Honor, in connection with our most recent letter was a Declaration of William Callewaert, who happens to be on the phone today listening in. He's one of the joint administrators located in Guernsey.

THE COURT: Can I get an answer to my question?

MR. HYMAN: Yes. What we are focused on, Your

Honor, is what has happened following the administration

when the joint administrators were appointed, at which time,

nobody other than the joint administrators had any authority

to bind BSGR, nor to act as agent for BSGR.

THE COURT: Okay. I have heard this argument numerous times, and I think I have overruled this argument numerous times, saying that the foreign administrators can say what they want to say in terms of administration in Guernsey and in terms of getting Court approval in Guernsey to act. That clearly may or may not have any effect on what Mr. Steinmetz apparently is doing in terms of negotiating settlement agreements.

We talked about this in detail last time. And you said, but those settlement agreements can't get ultimately approved without Court approval in Guernsey and that's the foreign administrators job. That's fine. That doesn't change the fact that he's involved up to his eyeballs in the business of BSG.

So unless you have something else, I'm not looking for a concession anymore. I will just tell you, I am making a ruling and it will be memorialized in an order that Mr. Steinmetz, anything he has done is fair game for purposes of determining COMI. And COMI tells the relevant times periods. There's plenty of cases on that. We'll get to that.

But we still keep talking about the foreign representatives versus Mr. Steinmetz, and he can sort of do his thing, but they have the ultimate authority. It doesn't

matter for purposes of COMI. It is not a basis to restrict discovery.

MR. HYMAN: But it does, Your Honor, if it's COMI of BSGR at the time that the joint administration was -- it was connected.

THE COURT: The time period for COMI is a different issue, right, and I have zero briefing on that, despite the voluminous things that I have here. And this, again, goes to the whack-a-mole nature of what we've had with discovery. We get through one issue and then views shift, and then we go to another issue and then views shift, and then we end up talking about other issues.

So now we're talking about COMI and timeframe.

I've dealt with that plenty. I'm not alone in this

courthouse. You can look, there's plenty of opinions to

talk about the relevant time for considering COMI. What I'm

saying is that I am overruling your objection to Mr.

Steinmetz saying he's not -- discovery relating to him and

his actions is not relevant. COMI and the cases in this

jurisdiction tell us what time period is relevant. It is

what it is what it is.

What I'm saying is that I am overruling your objection as to Mr. Steinmetz and his involvement and, therefore, the appropriateness of discovery as to what he has been doing on behalf of BSG.

Page 18 1 MR. HYMAN: And to be clear, because maybe I 2 wasn't. I don't think, and I know that we aren't contesting 3 -- or the joint administrators are not contesting that 4 whether Beny Steinmetz was out purporting to represent BSGR 5 and other entities is not relevant for Your Honor's 6 consideration in terms of COMI. 7 THE COURT: Well, it doesn't matter at this point. 8 I asked you whether you conceded that. I couldn't get an 9 answer. I've now made a ruling. So the ruling that will be 10 memor- -- and we're going to keep track of these -- that 11 will be memorialized in the order is that discovery relating 12 to Mr. Steinmetz's activities on behalf of the Debtors are 13 relevant, period full stop, for COMI. 14 All right. So what else do we need to talk about 15 in connection with Mr. Steinmetz? 16 MR. HYMAN: Can I just clarify that for one 17 moment? 18 THE COURT: No, because it's a ruling, and it's 19 not your ruling, so you don't need to clarify it. What else 20 do you have? 21 MR. HYMAN: Is the -- can I ask if the ruling 22 requires the joint administrators to produce documents that 23 Beny Steinmetz personally has?

the issue of control --Veritext Legal Solutions

THE COURT: It -- okay, so now we're moving onto

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MR. HYMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: -- which is a separate issue and separately briefed. So the rules about control -- and that's what's frustrating about this ongoing discovery dispute that we've been talking about for months -- is I'm only applying well-established rules, right? So the rules about COMI and timing; well established. The rules about what's fair game when somebody's acting on behalf of a corporation and/or the beneficial owner; well established.

The rules about control are equally well established. And I have one of your articles sitting on my library that talk about them, and they're 25 years old and the law hasn't really changed all that much. So if they have an ability to obtain those documents through the exercise of their positions — and so, you know, I'm going to flummox the actual standard, but it's all the papers.

So if they have the ability as a legal matter and possession, custody or control. And what's normally ignored by folks is control. You may not have it, but you have the ability to get it and ask for it; that is control. And so, I can deal with that in more detail if people need, but, again, I'm not reinventing the wheel. I'm not issuing any sort of decisions on an issue that is unclear out there in the law. It's -- this horse has been beaten to death in so many opinions, I can scarcely count them.

So I'm not going to rely on what I've been hearing thus far, which is a more myopic view of what the foreign representatives have. So if they have it sitting in their office, that is not pro-extensive with possession, custody or control for purposes of producing documents in this Chapter 15.

The other problem I have with all of this is that you need to reach your burden of proof for purposes of getting recognition. So the other way this goes is if you don't produce things, and there's plenty of stuff that they can raise and say we have every reason to believe X, Y and Z, they haven't met their burden. You say, well, we don't have this stuff, we don't really know; you're not going to satisfy the burden for recognition.

I've never seen a case that was filed where there was such a desire to not move forward with recognition. So that's the other problem you're ultimately going to face, is your ability to satisfy your burden for proving recognition, which is, again, well established and applicable. There's tons of decisions, so I won't beat that horse to death.

So is there anything specifically on possession, custody or control that we need to address here today?

MR. HYMAN: All right. If your ruling is as it stood, Your Honor, I don't believe that there is, but I think that we will take Your Honor's ruling to heart. There

has never, notwithstanding the appearances and the delay in discovery, there has never been intend on anybody's part to delay discovery. We absolutely know what the burden is. I think you will hear --

THE COURT: Well, that -- I never know what's going on behind the scenes. I only see what positions people take in course and the progress of the case. I -- that's a hazard of the job. But all I can say is, this case has not moved forward in the way that other Chapter 15s do; it's in the statute, the need for speed in Chapter 15. And most parties come, consistent with that, and say we have issues about COMI; and, therefore, what do you need, we're going to get it done, we're going to come in.

And so, there's just been a series of positions taken by the administrators that basically really don't seem to have a whole lot of merit to slow discovery down and it really just involved me applying in detail very well-established principles of law. And then we leave, I think we have an understanding, and then people come back and say, well, nothing was produced or well, Mr. Steinmetz, we thought we solved it, but we didn't solve it.

And so, that's why this order is going to be blowby-blow-by-blow, because I think it's not -- it's just not the way the system is supposed to work. So the order should contain a ruling that -- that the Petitioners are required

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to produce documents under the possession, custody and control. Please find the most pedestrian well-traveled version of this standard that I'm applying here, but that you can quote it for an applicable; if not, I'll find one.

And, again, I'm just applying the applicable law.

MR. HYMAN: We appreciate that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now, before we go on to the next issue, I know you did want to talk about the status of documents and scheduling and where things are, and I know he had addressed it, so I didn't want to leave something on Mr. Steinmetz.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Just on Mr. Steinmetz, Your Honor, just because, again, I'm just kind of trying to head off the next roadblock, which is, you know, for them to come back and say, well, we actually don't have the practical ability. And there is -- there's four factors that the Royal Park court cited, and they're all applicable here. They all exist here.

And the Royal Park court basically then said, okay, I'm entering a finding that you have a practical ability; go do it. Because I don't want them to come back and say -- and the Royal Park court, in fact, said this isn't a serial opportunity to kind of keep raising a new roadblock each time.

And the four factors are: number one, financial

interest. I think the Court can find that he has a financial interest based on the record; this is not contested. Number two, did things acting as agent on behalf of the company. We've put in the record; it hasn't been contested. Number three, the fact that this person has participated in discovery voluntarily on behalf of the corporation in the past; we've put in that record.

And number four -- and actually, this is what really disturbed the court in Royal Park -- is they never even asked prior to coming to court and saying that we don't have control. And we said, the least that you can do is, before coming to court, is to show us evidence that you've asked them to cooperate and they refused.

And I think we have all four of those factors here; that just to avoid kind of a serial re-litigation of this, I think it's appropriate for the Court to say, look, this test is met under these circumstances.

MR. HYMAN: Your Honor, Royal Park was determined in the context of five directors that were currently directors. There were the economic interests; was the economic interest or ability of the defendant to hire or fire those directors.

This is, while there may be or not be an economic interest on the part of Beny Steinmetz, it doesn't come close to meeting the standards in Royal Park. And to say so

is disingenuous.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you, does he have a financial interest? I have seen a lot of information provided to me at various hearings addressing that issue and going through, in detail, him being the beneficial owner through various different entities; and, therefore, having a financial interest would -- which would explain his extensive level of involvement. And, indeed, nobody on your side has ever identified anybody else who's acting on behalf of BSGR.

MR. HYMAN: The joint administrators are.

THE COURT: No, no. Before the joint administration, you administrators leading up to the joint administration, you haven't identified anybody at the company who seems to be doing anything, other than the joint administrators. My understanding of joint administrators is that they are not necessarily the only people acting and so, you've never named somebody else.

And so, but I backtrack. So I do have information that has been provided on all the four factors that are just identified, do you have any information factually about the financial interest question; do you have anything to say factually on that? Do you dispute he has a financial interest?

MR. HYMAN: Ultimately, we read the press reports.

He may have an ultimate financial interest in his subsidiary. However, when you look at Royal Park, the financial interest went to control, and for the ability of the party that was requesting those documents to exercise some leverage over the party that had to comply. Here, that isn't the case.

THE COURT: Are you saying, so he's involved in negotiating the original deal with Guinea. He's involved in negotiating the purported settlement, which I know you say the foreign representatives need to approve -- I don't disagree with that for purposes of the proceeding in Guernsey -- but you say somehow, he doesn't have any degree of control?

Again, you're -- so what I'm hearing is that you're telling me right now that when you say he may have a financial, that you don't dispute what's been provided to me that he has a beneficial financial interest in the Debtor.

MR. HYMAN: We do not dispute that he may be the ultimate beneficiary.

THE COURT: No, may be doesn't help me. May be is

-- may be is conditional. It means nothing. A lot of

things may be. The Mets may be better next year, but I know

better than to actually hook my wagon to that.

MR. HYMAN: So do I, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So I can't work with that. So I

haven't been presented with anything that disputes the factual picture that's been presented to me about his beneficial financial interests.

MR. HYMAN: We do not know that there is anybody else that owns the equity interests or beneficial interests of Balda.

THE COURT: And as to the second one, I'm not hearing anything that disputes that he's acted as an agent of BSG.

MR. HYMAN: He certainly is not authorized to act as an agent, and he's not authorized to act as an agent today.

THE COURT: Okay. But, again, we keep having these discussions, and then you bring me back to a particular characterization of an issue that's where you want to fight this battle, which is after the Chapter 15 was filed.

My understanding is that you don't dispute that he negotiated the ultimate deal with Guinea, that is really kind of the Debtors' business, or that he is involved in trying to reach a settlement of the dispute with Guinea.

Again, a settlement you say he cannot -- that cannot be finalized without the approval of the foreign representatives, but that he was doing the negotiating.

MR. HYMAN: And may never be finalized.

THE COURT: No, no. I'm asking factual questions, so I'm not asking for you to give me your gloss on what they all mean. I'm asking very specific factual questions.

MR. HYMAN: Nobody denies that Mr. Steinmetz was off negotiating a deal that he was not authorized to negotiate. That settlement ultimately needs to be approved -- I know that Your Honor is aware of that -- and reviewed and revised. It may be ultimately agreed to in its current form; it may never be agreed to. It may be agreed to in an alternative form.

THE COURT: But he's holding himself out as BSG in the context of those settlement discussions.

MR. HYMAN: But not with any authorization from the joint administrators or BSG.

THE COURT: That's fine. I understand that position. But it doesn't change the facts that he's holding himself out, and clearly has apparent authority to anybody who's talking to him, including the -- an independent sovereign country.

So let me move on to number three. I realize you were just presented with information dealing with his involvement in discovery and complying with discovery in other proceedings, including the tribunal -- and I don't want to misstate. Could you remind me what the exact title of the proceeding is?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Sure. So he provided documents or searched for documents in connection with the LCIA arbitration. He also provided live testimony in the ICSID arbitration, and he provided multiple witness statements as a witness in both the LCIA and the ICSID arbitration. I think these are facts. I can't imagine they don't know because it's been so part of the history of this company for the last few years.

THE COURT: All right. Do you dispute any of that?

MR. HYMAN: Only to point out that the dates are prior to the joint administration, at which time nobody other than the joint administrators have any ability to rule or act on behalf of the company.

THE COURT: I understand that. All right. But it's pretty clear he participated in the past in discovery on behalf of the company in other proceedings. And so last, but not least, the fourth factor: have the administrators ever asked him to cooperate and provide documents that are requested?

MR. HYMAN: To my knowledge, the joint administrators are not in contact with Beny, not in contact by email or by phone. There have been less than a handful of meetings at which they have met Mr. Steinmetz, but that is the full extent of the contact.

THE COURT: All right. So what I'm hearing is that they have not asked him to cooperate and so -- in terms of discovery sought. And so, I think all the -- I'll make a finding that all four of the factors in Royal Park are satisfied here, and we'll see where that gets us or doesn't get us in the future.

All right. You wanted to talk about the status of documents that are being produced and the schedule?

MR. HYMAN: Yup. If you wouldn't mind, Your Honor, if Mr. Peters could address the Court in terms of current production.

MR. PETERS: Your Honor, thank you again for giving me an opportunity to address the Court. I just thought it would be helpful really, just to understand where we've got to in terms of the document production since the hearing on the 29th of August.

As you'll recall, there's a lot of discussion about the 321 documents at that hearing. And subsequent to that hearing, those documents were available for production. There is, as Cleary mentioned, you know, there was a lot of toing and froing about the protocol, which meant that the production of those documents was delayed.

However, we had a call with Cleary on the 12th of September to try and resolve the issues over protocol. And when it was clear that that wasn't going to go anywhere, and

it's part of the reason why we're here today, we actually did agree to release the documents in conjunction with authorization of the protocol, and those documents were released the following day.

Now, subsequent to that, we've been working on getting more documents to disclose. We've now got a second tranche of documents, comprising 425, that are ready to go, and they've been based on a targeted search on issues that we know would respond directly to the 68 requests that have been put to us. They deal with Asher Avidan, Capital Markets, BSG Real Estate, and the (indiscernible) investigations that we've undertaken.

There's also a third tranche of documents, and that's a third of 516 documents that are going to be ready to go in the next day or so, and they relate to the Standard Charter Security. And there are a number of invoices that clearly demonstrate that COMI is guaranteed and, again, are responsive.

Now, I suppose you ask, what about the rest?

Well, we've uploaded 1.2 million documents to relativity;

that's significantly more than the 38,000 that were referred to earlier.

Now, we're going through each of the 68 requests, line by line individually, and coming up with key words that will respond to the requests to identify responsive

documents. Now, that's an interesting process. When we first do that, we get thousands and thousands of hits, tens of thousands of hits for each request, which clearly, it's just not realistic. And when we look behind that, there are a significant portion that aren't responsive documents. So, therefore, we need to look at ways to reduce that down to documents that are purely responsive. So it's a step-by-step process.

As things stand, we've identified documents that are responsive for 35 of the 68 requests, and that's 28,000 documents. So that's -- you know, some of those documents can be hundreds of pages long. We've now got a team of 15 specialist document reviewers going through the GDPR and relevance and sorting and sifting on that basis. These are then going to Duane Morris for them to check for legal privilege, before coming back to us for final QC, at which point, they can be prepped and made available.

Now, we expect to start that flow of documents in the next week. And once it's started -- that's not the full 38,000 documents -- it will be a conveyor belt. So we've been releasing documents for Cleary on a daily basis.

Now, in parallel to that, we're also looking at the remaining 30 odd document requests. And by the time that the 28,000 have been sifted, we will have uploaded further documents that are responsive at the back end of

that, so the conveyer belt will continue.

And we expect to have all of those documents disclosed, the relevant documents that have been reviewed for GDPR that have been reviewed for relevant and have been reviewed for legal privilege to be made available to Cleary within 20 days of now.

Now, I'd just like to briefly touch on costs, because, you know, it is relevant from our perspective. In terms of the work that we're currently doing, we expect our own costs, excluding our attorneys, to be somewhere in the region of \$850,000 for this process. Now I know that Cleary has asked that redactions are done in a particular way, and we've done a few tests on that to see the effect of doing that.

And if we go down the route that they want, whereby they're asking us to redact and then put on an individual redaction-by-redaction basis of description, we're looking at costs in excess of \$2 million, and that's obviously hugely significant. And, you know, the reality is that it's not going to give them any additional information that's relevant to COMI.

THE COURT: Well, I think we had had a discussion about an attorneys-eyes-only process and order that would give you an order that is important for purposes of any GDPR issues and the privacy issues under the European regime, but

at the same time, allows a process that may be less extensive and less costly.

And I think -- I think I had hoped, and I think I said on the 29th, the parties should work on a joint proposed order that would minimize regarding this process by providing for attorneys-eyes-only, and hoped you would get something to me in 10 days. And at the time we were discussing it, I thought -- I had the sense that people thought that would be useful. But, you know, that was more than a month ago, and I never did get anything.

So my understanding is that a court order that says what's necessary for purposes of the case takes things out of the category 2 that we've been using as a framework and would move into category 1, meaning that they've been determined to be relevant for purposes of the case. And essentially what it does is say that in order to deal with the case efficiently, we've come up with a procedure to safeguard privacy information, not make it generally available and not widely disseminated.

And I know it's -- it probably is an American concept to do attorneys-eyes/professional-eyes only, but that it might be one, at least -- again, I didn't hear at the time of the August 29th hearing anybody say that that idea was dead in the water. But that was something I don't think I've heard anything further about.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, we were hopeful that ultimately when we get an agreed-upon protocol, that that would have the same effect. We thought we were very close. We think we still are very close, with the exception of two different issues. We don't think that there's an order of this Court that just freely allows discovery of all GDPR without some -- of all GDPR material without some redactions.

THE COURT: No. I don't think anybody is suggesting that an order resolves all GDPR issues. But I think the idea was that, to the extent there was discussion of different levels of redaction, that that might provide a way to address that without having to redact, re-redact, change redaction procedures, and provide more information so as to resolve their objection without waiving your rights as to how something was ultimately used or whether it was ultimately made public.

And certainly, I don't think anybody -- and certainly, I didn't and I don't think anybody took the comments to mean that we're going to waive away GDPR issues by virtue of that kind of an order. But rather than when you began to get into very specific redaction procedures that are very costly, that that's where that could be useful and that the order would contain a number of very specific findings about the case: involves the following parties;

COMI is an issue; COMI looks at the following things in order to.

COMI, discovery in a case involving COMI would include the following categories of information: the parties have -- you know, there is some information that is being clearly protected by GDPR that is being redacted or not produced; and that this information, I think even in your own papers, that said that it's less clear what's protected and what's not protected.

And, frankly, if you're in those circumstances, you really have no choice but to take the more cautious route. But that, given that circumstance, the Court finds that a showing has been made, for purposes of discovery, that it is necessary to produce that information, but in order to minimize any privacy issues, that this is the procedure.

So that's what I had envisioned doing. Again, I'm not trying to -- and I don't think anybody is, we've spent a lot of time briefing GDPR issues, so I'm not trying to waive away GDPR issues. I understand they're significant. I appreciate counsel being here from across the pond to discuss these issues, and so, I'm not -- I'm not trying to waive them away.

But we often deal with, as you know, in Bankruptcy
Court, instances where there's litigation pending in many

forums. And so, I think what we try to be is helpful to the extent that there are ways to -- that a Bankruptcy Court can assist parties to not have to -- take some items off their to-do list and some things that you can resolve by virtue of findings in an order.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, and we're going to get to the protocol issues and this is one of the protocol issues. What you'll find -- we think the issues with respect to the protocol are relatively minor and easily resolved. There are only two categories, that there is a question as to whether it should be generally redacted or generally unredacted; that is personal email addresses and nationalities.

And it may be helpful in the event that Your Honor rules one way or the other in respect to one of those two things to include a ruling on that point. But as it relates to all of the other categories, there's no dispute between the parties.

THE COURT: All right. Because, again, I am sensitive to costs. We're supposed to be in Bankruptcy Court, right? People are filing for insolvency because they have financial issues, whether it's an individual or a company, series of companies. So certainly, I understand that, and, in fact, the American discovery rules consider that in terms of proportionality. And recently, that

concept sort of got a refresh in the rules, even though it
was always in the rules, just to remind folks that use of -in a traditional domestic case, but I don't see why that
would be any different here. So certainly, that's part and
parcel of a protocol that's a court order.

But even if there are some issues that are unresolved and parties essentially say, Judge, we just want to reserve our rights, an order making certain findings about how discovery should -- needs to proceed in a case may allow parties to ultimately reserve their rights, not spend unnecessary time on redaction procedures, which are enormously expensive, and give you some comfort that you're not going to be sued tomorrow on the basis of GDPR.

So that's why I was trying to sort of pitch it. I know you're trying to, you know, trying to ultimately resolve all issues of protocol and GDPR. But my sense is what an order can do is finding this necessary for purposes of the case than, you know, but I'm still not trying to trample on anyone's rights, that attorneys-eyes-only is a way to do that. So that's certainly the hope.

And I still think that would be true -- I know there's a couple of categories that remain outstanding, but there may be a way to produce those documents under the more fulsome version, less redacted, and still preserve your rights for purposes of GDPR in a finding that's saying for

purposes of discovery in this case, it's necessary to proceed this way, consistent with Chapter 15s concerns about expediting proceedings and costs, all sorts of things.

And, again, there are GDPR experts in the room. I am not one of them. So you would tell me what that kind of order, what it needs to look like and what's appropriate.

But certainly, I can think of some findings that we've already gone through that would get us a lot of the way there.

MR. PETERS: Thank you, Your Honor. That's really helpful. I just -- and I know that Mr. Hyman says that we're going to come on to a protocol. But the issues around the protocol, you know, they're not about the categorization. The difficulty we have isn't about the categorization, per se; it's more about what Vale and Cleary are asking us to do in terms of the redaction. And for every single redaction, and we are talking hundreds of thousands of redactions, they are asking us to put an individual text box against each one to say what that redaction is.

THE COURT: All right. No, I understand and we're going to get there shortly. My thought is there are some things, like personal emails is one of the categories, that if I find for purposes of the case that they should be produced attorneys-eyes-only, then they are -- and not

provided generally to the clients, to the public without further order of the court -- that that's a level of protection and a level of finding that still allows you to preserve the issue, ultimately, while also not having you even redact them in the first instance. And so, if you don't redact them, even under their view of the world, no redaction means no text box.

So even before I made a ruling on that, it would sort of take that issue off the table. And also, frankly, even if you don't put it in an individual text box, you'd have to address it in sort of a general explanation of things, and it would take that part of the process off -- off the list of things to do.

MR. PETERS: We have taken that into account in our assessments of the additional time involved and then have a search on that basis. But we know, obviously, you know, you're fully aware of the issues and we'll deal with it.

That's all I have to say on where we are in terms of discovery. I would have liked the change -- but obviously, you've made no (indiscernible) -- rebut the misrepresentations based on inaccurate press reports around Mr. Steinmetz's role. But, unfortunately, you've made --

THE COURT: Well, again, I read everything that was provided to me, and I take that very seriously. So,

again, in discovery, it's not a trial, so I'm not making a finding, but I'm making -- of any particular level of involvement or particular acts. What I'm finding is that there's been a basis given to me that says that Mr. Steinmetz is fair game for discovery.

That's the way the American system works, which, frankly, is different than the way a lot of other systems work. And for some systems, discovery is a lot more curtailed, and I recognize that. But for the American system, essentially, you have a good-faith basis to say we have a -- we want to know about this, this may be very relevant.

And I found that that's satisfied. So that's -and the only specific findings I think I'm making to Mr.

Steinmetz are the ones dealing with that Royal Park case,
which are very specific and really aren't necessarily -they're not COMI related; they're sort of a control issue in
terms of what's appropriate for discovery.

MR. PETERS: Sure, Your Honor. I'd just like to make a point regarding the repeated statements about the role that Mr. Steinmetz in negotiating a deal with Guinea. That is just clearly -- that is untrue. He may -- he may have been involved in assisting discussions, but we got notification from Dag Cramer --

THE COURT: You're talking about the settlement.

MR. PETERS: Yeah. So we got notification from Dag Cramer --

THE COURT: Okay. No, I think what I meant was in the underlying transaction to begin with, right? So there was originally in a relationship, then Guinea terminated the relationship, and then I know there's a settlement. And what my comment was about his role in the initial transaction.

And just to be clear, and I know he's been -again, to use an often-referenced legal principle from
Broadway -- in the room where it happens as to settlement;
he's been involved. I'm not saying who had the pen and who
had ultimate authority, so I'm not casting any aspersions on
anything while the foreign representatives have been in
place. But I don't even, again, need to go there.

If he's -- when I look at COMI, I need to look at where has business been going on, who's been doing what, sort of going back in time. And so, that's -- I think enough of a showing has been made on that. So I'm not trying to be -- to parse that too finely because, frankly, I don't have enough record to do that. I have enough record to say he's involved enough that he's a fair game for discovery.

MR. PETERS: Okay. Can I just ask, Your Honor, please? If the Cleary's do bring this back onto the table,

we would like the opportunity to respond vigorously against the allegations regarding settlements.

THE COURT: Well, I think what's been put on for right now is a basis for discovery. I've made a ruling. So I certainly hope, for purposes of discovery, we don't have it come back on. If it ultimately becomes an issue at trial, everybody preserves their rights to present as full and complete and fulsome a record as you want on those issues, so I'm not making any findings on the merits of any of that. COMI is not in front of me today, and we'll get there eventually.

MR. PETERS: Okay. Well, thank you for giving me the opportunity to address the Court. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, addressing the document issue. I have to say I'm extremely distressed here because, you know, while Mr. Peters is not an Officer of the Court, the Court has given an opportunity to address his counsel rather than have him address the Court through witness testimony.

And what we've heard today is, unfortunately, quite different from what Mr. Peters stood up and told you last hearing. And it's really distressing, in light of some of the representations that were made leading up to these hearings.

THE COURT: Well, here, I want to go through the other merits issues and then loop back to production schedule and where we are and all that stuff, right, because I think the legal issues inform the production schedule. So everybody reserves their rights. And, frankly, as you know, judges generally are less concerned with the history of discovery than they are with how do we get to the end.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Absolutely, Your Honor. I agree with that complete. Ms. Balter is going to address the GDPR issues that were most of his argument. I would address, when we're done with the discovery categories, the production information that we learned in some of the -- well, not just inconsistencies.

and current directors in Onyx and that's going to involve it. So let me ask, there are some nice folks who are in the courtroom for an 11:30 matter. I think we are going to be here for a while in this case. So my question is whether now is an appropriate time to take a break or how do you want to handle that, because I think we -- I mean, I'd be stunned if we didn't have at least an hour. And I think, you know, what beyond that, I'm not -- I have no powers of prediction.

MR. ROSENTHAL: What I'd recommend, Your Honor, just because I think that the former officers and the

current officers issues, the legal issues are really no different in many respects that what you've already decided with respect to Mr. Steinmetz. I think we could probably move through those pretty quickly.

THE COURT: All right. So why don't we do those then and take a break? All right, yeah. My understanding is that -- and you can correct me if I'm wrong -- that you want documents, to the extent that they're in the possession, custody or control and deal with former or current directors and officers, as well as Onyx, Nysco and Balda, to the extent that they involve the business of BSG.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Exactly. And in terms of the possession, custody and control standards, again, we're in the Second Circuit, it's the practical ability standard, and the case law is very clear that they have the --

THE COURT: I think we've sort of beaten that to death. So let me hear from the other side because, again, what I thought was important to just clarify for the record before we have this conversation. It's to the extent that they have possession, custody or control over those documents to be practical matter and they relate to the business of BSG.

So it's not -- if there is a document of a former or current director, that they have possession, custody and control of that, that does not deal with the business of

BSG, you're not asking for that.

MR. ROSENTHAL: But it has to fit within one of the categories that the Court has already sustained as being appropriate for discovery as being relevant.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. ROSENTHAL: But, Your Honor, one caveat. To the extent that I think under the factual record that exists before the Court and is, frankly, uncontested because they've chosen to argue separate issues. Under the factual record, I think that the Court should find, as other courts have done, they have the practical ability to obtain this. And, therefore, it's no longer this is just round one, and round two is later on when they say, sorry, Judge, we don't control this. They've already argued that control issue.

MR. HYMAN: Your Honor, regarding that. It's impossible to rule on practicality unless there has been an effort made to seek discovery of the docket and make a request. So I --

THE COURT: Well, let me take the scope of discovery, what's asked for first, and then we'll deal with the control issue. So they've asked for things that would fit into the discovery request, meaning it deals with BSG, the business of BSG, such that it would be relevant for purposes of COMI under sort of the American standard of discovery. Do you have any quibble with that?

MR. HYMAN: Not with the scope of discovery, Your Honor, but, you know, we talk about the facts that are in the record. The facts that are in the record are the articles that have been attached to the first letter, that was a letter dated --

THE COURT: But I don't need to get into the articles, if everyone agrees about the appropriate scope of discovery and your argument is about control. So my thought is that I've made a ruling as to Mr. Steinmetz about the Royal Park factors. Again, this is pretty well-established stuff. I don't normally make rulings about control when people have discovery obligations because it's assumed, it's part of the air we breathe in terms of civil cases and discovery, so everyone understands what their obligation are.

And if the foreign representative on behalf of the Debtor has an ability to, as a practical matter, to get documents that relate to the conduct of BSG from the former directors, current directors, Onyx, Nysco and Balda, then they're obligated to do that. So that's just the way it works. So what is it that you want to talk about with that context?

MR. HYMAN: Because I think that we've gotten a little bit twisted in terms of economic relationship. I think when you look at the cases, the economic relationship

is, again, the ability of the party that's requesting production on a third party to exercise some leverage in an economic basis over that party. Here, I think this is all of the converse as it relates to the former directors.

There is no continuing economic relationship between BSG or the joint administrators and the former -- and the former directors and officers.

THE COURT: But that's not the test.

MR. HYMAN: That's a part of the test.

THE COURT: You've made it -- you've made it very clear repeatedly, even when dealing with Mr. Steinmetz, that from your client's -- from the foreign representatives point of view, they are in control and other folks don't matter. But for purposes of COMI, I'm supposed to look at who's actually done what business and how things have developed and what the center of main interest is and what's actually been going on, what's the economic substance.

And even instances talking about change of COMI from one venue to another, I have to have some understanding of sort of historical things to compare it to new things to find out whether that purported change in COMI is legit, is done for any improper purpose, what the legal standards are what they are.

So, again, to the extent you're relying on the fact that everything changes, and the only people who are

relevant are the foreign representatives once they're approved and, therefore, that's the lens in which to understand discovery, I reject that premise.

MR. HYMAN: But typically, in a COMI shifting case, as I understand them, Your Honor, if it's a shifting of what looked like COMI in the first instance to a new jurisdiction created for purposes of filing. That's not what we have here.

THE COURT: No, I know. But what I'm saying is, cases -- COMI shifting cases are relevant to the extent that you're talking about people talking about timeframe and saying you can cut off, this is what I do right this second, and I don't anyone to look beyond that. And courts do look beyond that because they look to see, well, what changed and why did it change and how did it develop.

So, again, this is discovery. Everybody has a right to be heard on the merits when and if we ever get to the merits of this case. And so, again, I usually don't have this kind of issues just come up repeatedly. If there's emails dealing with BSG and you want to talk about the relevant COMI time period, we can have that discussion.

But, frankly, if you look up any of the cases, that will tell you what the relevant time periods are. I'm not changing that; that is what it is. So through that lens, whatever exists as to these category of people dealing

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with the business of BSG, it's fair game.

MR. HYMAN: Except that we, you know -- in order to establish possession, custody or control, we believe that the burden is on the party seeking that discovery.

THE COURT: Do you really want to go there?

MR. HYMAN: No, I don't. I don't. But I want to address, though, is some of the evidence that they've been relying on which --

of information for purposes of making value judgments in this life or the next. I am looking at things to try to get through discovery; that's all. So everybody reserves their rights. I'm not -- judges are remarkably facile at saying here's discovery and then they get to trial, just as we are facile in separating our personal views and any frustrations in the case leading up to trial. So it is what it is.

We'll get there. Everybody will get a fair shake on the merits of anything they want to argue.

But for purposes of discovery, my ruling is just what I said, which is that viewed through the lens of COMI and the relevant time period -- that is well-established in cases in the Southern District, and including a few that I've issued, decisions on Chapter 15 cases, everybody knows what the period is; that if there's information within the possession, custody or control under the Second Circuit

Case 1:19-cv-03619-VSB Document 33-3 Filed 10/18/19 Page 51 of 58 Page 50 1 standards that deals with these folks -- current and former 2 directors, officers, Onyx, Nysco, Balda -- that is relevant 3 to the business of BSG and COMI, I find that's appropriate 4 to produce and that I'm ordering to be produced. 5 And so, I'd ask that that go into the proposed 6 order that's going to be submitted after today's hearing. MR. HYMAN: Your Honor --7 8 THE COURT: So for that, given that I have less 9 information, I'm going to decline to get into Royal Park 10 issues for right now, in terms of it's a more complicated web of things to figure out, but I can't imagine anybody 11 12 wants to have further discussions about what I think. 13 Again, we're making something overly complicated that, for 14 purposes of discovery, is just not that complicated. 15 So if a deal -- I mean, so Onyx was alleged to be back office support. My understanding of the record is that 16 they used to be called BSG Management Services, Ltd. So, I 17 18 mean, some of these things are just -- I'm not sure why 19 we're fighting about them. So, again, you view them through 20 the lens of COMI and the relevant time periods for COMI, 21 fine, but it's fair game. 22 MR. HYMAN: Your Honor, as it relates to Onyx,

there is no contractual relationship with Onyx.

THE COURT: I know --

MR. HYMAN: If Onyx wants --

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THE COURT: -- because you always talk about the present tense, right now. I understand that, but, again, I'm repeating myself. There are plenty of other issues to get through. My ruling is my ruling, and it serves nobody's interest to go back and forth on these things. So you all are entitled to a decision. You may agree with it, you may not agree with it -- that's what Courts of Appeals are for, but we've got to move the case forward.

So I think with that, we've gotten through those two issues that are related -- Mr. Steinmetz and the one we just discussed. We need to go through the GDPR protocol issues.

MR. ROSENTHAL: The third one, Your Honor, is actually subsumed within the last one. But we have an additional argument, which was the current directors -- you lumped the current and former together. But there is a current director, which is Mr. Cramer, who, in addition to everything else is a current director of the company.

THE COURT: Well, I'll say what I said to him.

There's -- it's well established what the relevant time period is for COMI. And so I have nothing new or, you know, of value to add to what's well established in Circuit precedent and in this Court's --

MR. ROSENTHAL: I'll just -- if I can just note on the record, Your Honor, just with respect to Onyx because

maybe Mr. Hyman isn't aware, but Onyx is run by Mr. Cramer, their director.

THE COURT: Well, I've already made a ruling. I don't think we need to go there, wo here's what I'd like to do. We do need to talk about the other issues, which I think are somewhat different than the ones we've covered thus far. My thought is to talk to you nice people after lunch, so why don't we come back at 2:00, rather than have you come back and wait around. And so, I think that that'll work.

And so, unless anybody has any parting wisdom where it would actually be of use to you before you go off to lunch, we'll just circle back at that point. All right. Thank you very much. All right.

And CourtCall Operator, I'm going to keep the line open, obviously because we have another matter that's on for 11:30, and that matter will be done before 2:00. And we will then call back at 2:00, and anybody who is on the phone for the BSG matter can call back. You can either just stay on the line or call back in at that time. All right?

COURTCALL OPERATOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

COURTCALL OPERATOR: Thank you.

THE COURT: I sometimes forget to give that speech and there's confusion that results, so I have to remind

myself that that's an important thing to straighten out.

(Recess)

THE COURT: We're back on the record in BSG

Resources Limited, a Chapter 15 case to continue our

discussion about the issues raised in discovery in

connection with initially the motion for a protective order

and then the extensive letters back and forth on a variety

of issues.

We got through a number of issues this morning and so I think we were going to pick up with the GDPR protocol and the issues that are identified in the letters on that.

MR. ROSENTHAL: That's right, Your Honor. And as I mentioned, my colleague Ms. Balter will address that.

MS. BALTER: Good morning, Your Honor. We wrote to Your Honor after an extensive back and forth because we're at an impasse on several GDPR issues. There are three issues that are principally in dispute. The first issue concerns the joint administrator's responsibility to identify on a specific basis the categories of personal data that they've adapted. The joint administrators have agreed that where a document contains redacted personal information they will provide a log and that log will identify the category of personal information.

The issue comes up where a single document would have multiple redactions. In that case the log would

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identify the various categories of redactions that the joint administrators say that they won't identify for us which category concerns which redaction. They're now saying that this would add an additional million dollars to discovery. Your Honor, we think that's inconceivable. This is work that has to be done in the first place for them to simply identify the category of data that's been redacted.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you. I heard a question before about text boxes and I wasn't quite sure if that was the same issue or from a different angle or a different issue. Because, obviously, we've all seen privileged logs and privileged logs may say Page 20, Line 2, this redaction -- or people can do it on documents, they can do it lots of different ways. So, maybe you can help me through that issue.

MS. BALTER: Your Honor, we'd be happy for them to do it in either way. Either to specify directly on the document itself that they're redacting -- you know, do the redaction box and write in the category of personal data that's being redacted on the document if they'd prefer to do it with a log. We just want to make sure that that log does identify the page and the particular redaction that corresponds with that category so that we don't have to go back and reinvent the wheel.

THE COURT: So you can see the context.

MS. BALTER: Exactly.

THE COURT: All right. Would you be okay with, as might be the case, certain things that if you can tell by the context -- so, for example, if you have an email and you have a CC, and you have a blacked out thing -- let's just use that as a hypothetical for a second, you could pretty much tell from the context that that's an email that's been redacted and that whatever your general -- their general comment about it, it would be covered by -- you know, they could say all email address redacted are based on this, that, and the other thing.

So, I would assume that if there was certain circumstances where it's very clear by context. Now, that may obviously not be all circumstances but there might be a limited number where that would be true.

MS. BALTER: I can see that circumstance where you'd have a CC box in there and numerous redactions and they say we've redacted all of these because they're personal emails. That would be the category. I think the issue comes up where there's something in the CC box, there's something on Page 3 of the document, there's something on Page 5 of the document and it listed out two to three categories of information and we have to go back and reconstruct them.

As we say, we can figure out that one is an email

address but for the other two we'd have to, again, just reinvent the wheel. That's information that they know when they're doing the redaction itself, so it's easy enough for them to just identify it for us so that we don't have the burden. The burden should be on the redacting party.

THE COURT: All right. So, let me ask, does it makes sense to go back and forth in each one of these until we sort of get an answer on each rather than take them as a group? What would you prefer? I don't know how long your -

MS. BALTER: I think that makes sense, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I don't want to -- if your whole presentation is not too long, I'm happy to take them all it once. But it sounds like we'll do it one at a time. So, let's talk about this issue about specific data, and logs, and text boxes and all sorts of exciting things that everybody loves to talk about.

MR. HYMAN: Absolutely, Your Honor. And in advance to today, we made an example of two documents, one which would be produced in the format that the joint administrators have been going through and doing their production to date, and another as would be produced under the suggestion.

THE COURT: All right. Do you have a copy for counsel?

Page 57 1 MR. HYMAN: I do, I do. 2 THE COURT: All right, great. Thank you. 3 MR. HYMAN: May I approach? THE COURT: Thank you. All right. So I have the 5 documents and I just have this ticket that says Vale 6 Proposal and JA Proposal. 7 MR. HYMAN: All right. So, this is, Your Honor, 8 an example of just one of thousands and thousands of documents that are being produced. And you can see, 9 10 obviously, this is an example that has quite a bit of 11 personal data in it. 12 As those parties that are going through the documents in the first instance to review them for GDPR 13 14 information, on their screen it shows a drop box, which is 15 what you were referring to. The drop box allows them to 16 check a box for a specific category of personal data that 17 they are redacting. It does not require them when they 18 redact it to go in and type specifically for each redaction 19 what that type of information is. 20 When we're talking about thousands of documents in the form of the Vale proposal, that requires for each 21 redaction, rather than just hitting a box that redacts the 22 23 information and clicking another box that has the category of information, it requires them to go in manually for each 24

one of the redactions and identify it.